

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend Paragraph [0036] as follows:

[0036] In making the electrode(s), for example, the ink is first fed onto the screen to wet the screen. Once the screen has been wetted, the ink is printed under a desired pressure by squeegee wherein the electrode layer is formed on the surface of the substrate. The thickness of the electrode layer on the membrane may depend on the thickness of the screen, the viscosity of the ink and the mesh size of the screen. In a start-up operation, the ink is retained in the screen (i.e., the wetting step), which may be about 2 passes using a hand squeegee. The same screen is used for the production of additional electrodes, which results in single (1) pass screen-printing per electrode. As such, this method offers an advantage over existing methods that use 2 or more passes per electrode.

In other words, production time may be reduced compared to methods that ~~use to~~ use two or more passes. Additionally, the resulting electrode has the same activity as an electrode made using 2 passes. However, unlike current electrode designs, the electrodes disclosed herein have a much lower loading. For example, current electrodes designs may have a catalyst metal (e.g., platinum) loading of about 2 milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) to about $7 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$, whereas electrodes disclosed herein have a platinum loading of less than or equal to about $1.5 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$, with a loading of about $0.5 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ to about $0.8 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ preferred. While attaining substantially the same activity, this is a significant improvement over existing electrode loadings, which allows for a reduction in the catalyst material used. As such, electrodes can be made in a shorter amount of time and at a reduced cost compared to electrodes using 2 passes and having a catalyst loading of greater than $2 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$.